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LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS,

Thursday, October 26, 1775.

THE business of Parliament was opened in the House of Commons by swearing in several Members; after which the Speaker read twice his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; whereupon Mr. Ackland, son to Sir Thomas Ackland, moved for a dutiful and loyal Address to his Majesty in a very elaborate Speech, highly commending the lenity and forbearance of government with respect to America, and enforcing the necessity of assuring his Majesty of the approbation of the measures already taken against the Americans, and of firm support from his faithful Commons in the prosecution of the war.

The motion for the address was seconded by Mr. Lyttleton, late Governor of Jamaica, who likewise expatiated on the necessity of strengthening the hands of Government.

Lord John Cavendish moved for an amendment, which occasioned a long and warm conversation, in which the ministry were pretty roundly told of the fatal effects of the measures of the last session.

The Lord Mayor (Mr. Wilkes) then rose, and spoke as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER,

"I entirely agree with the honourable gentleman, who seconded the motion for an address to his Majesty, *that every man ought now to speak out*, and in a moment so important as the present to the whole Empire, I think it ill becomes the dignity and duty of Parliament to lose itself in such a fulsome, adulatory Address to the Throne as that now proposed. We ought rather, Sir, to approach our Sovereign with sound and wholesome advice, and even with remonstrances against the conduct of his Ministers, who have precipitated the nation into an *unjust, ruinous, felonious*, and *murderous* war. I call the war with our brethren in America an *unjust, felonious* war, because the primary cause and confessed origin of it is, the attempt to take their money from them without their consent, contrary to the common rights of all mankind, and those great fundamental principles of the English constitution, for which *Hampden* bled. I assert, Sir, that it is in consequence a *murderous* war, because it is an attempt to deprive men of their lives for standing up in the just cause of the defence of their property, and their clear right. It becomes no less a *murderous* war with respect to many of our fellow-subjects of this island, for every man, either of the navy or army, who has been sent by government to America, and has fallen a victim in this unnatural and unjust contest, has been *murdered* by administration, and his blood lies at their door. Such a war, I fear, Sir, will draw down the vengeance of Heaven upon this devoted kingdom.—

"I think this war, Sir, fatal and *ruinous* to our country. It absolutely annihilates the only great source of our wealth, which we enjoyed unrivalled by other nations, and deprives us of the fruits of the laborious industry of near three millions of subjects, which centered here. That commerce has already taken its flight, and our American merchants are now deploring the consequences of a wretched policy, which has been pursued to their destruction. It is, Sir, no less *ruinous* with regard to the enormous expence of the fleets and armies necessary for this nefarious undertaking, so that we are wasting our present wealth, while we are destroying the sources of all we might have in future.

"I speak, Sir, as a friend to England and America, but still more to universal liberty, and the rights of all mankind. I trust no part of the subjects of this vast empire will ever submit to be slaves. I am sure the Americans are too high-spirited to brook the idea. Your whole power and that of your allies, if you had any, and of all the German troops you can hire, cannot effect so wicked a purpose. The conduct of the present Administration has already wrested the Sceptre of America out of the hands of our Sovereign, and you have now scarcely a Postmaster left in the whole Northern Continent. More than half the Empire is already lost, and almost all the rest is in confusion and anarchy. The Ministry have brought our Sovereign into a more disgraceful situation than any crowned head now living. He alone has already lost by their fatal councils more territory than the three great united powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia have together robbed Poland of, and by equal acts of violence and injustice from administration. *see Gyles, pa. 740.*

"England was never engaged in a contest of such importance to our most valuable concerns and possessions. We are fighting for the subjection of a country, infinitely more extended than our own, of which every day encreases the wealth, the natural strength, and population. Should we not succeed, it will be a bosom friendship soured to hate and resentment. We shall be considered as their most implacable enemies, an eternal separation will succeed, and the grandeur of the British empire pass away. Success seems to me not equivocal, but impossible. However we may differ among ourselves, they are perfectly united. On this side the Atlantic party-rage unhappily divides us, but one soul animates the vast northern continent of America, the General Congress, and each provincial Assembly. An appeal has been made to the sword, and at the close of the last campaign what have we conquered? Bunker's Hill with the loss of 1200 men? Are we to pay as dearly for the rest of America? The idea of conquest is as romantic as unjust.

"The honourable gentleman, who moved the address, says, "the Americans have been treated with *lenity*." Was *your* Boston port bill a measure of *lenity*? Was *your* fishery bill a measure of *lenity*? Was *your* bill for taking away the charter of the Massachusetts-Bay a measure of *lenity*, or even justice? I omit *your* many other gross provocations and insults, by which the brave Americans have been driven into their present state. He asserts that they avow a disposition to be independent. On the contrary, Sir, all the declarations, both of the late and the present Congress, uniformly tend to this one object, of being put on the same footing they were in the year 1763. This has been their only Demand, from which they have never varied. Their daily prayers are for *Liberty, Peace and Safety*. I use the words of the Congress of the last year. They justly expect to be put on an equal footing with the other subjects of the empire. If you confine all our trade to yourselves, say they; if you make a monopoly of our commerce; if you shut all other ports of the world against us, tax us not too: If you do, then give us a free trade, such as you enjoy yourselves; let us have equal advantage of commerce, all other ports open to us; then we can, and will cheerfully pay taxes.

"It must give, Sir, every man who loves this country, the deepest concern at the naming in the address foreign troops, Hanoverians and Hessians, who are now called to interfere in our domestic quarrels, not to dwell this day on the illegality of the measure. The militia indeed are now employed, and that noble institution is at present complimented by Ministers, who hate the very name of a militia, because the embodying of those forces enables administration to *butcher* more of our fellow subjects in America.

"Sir, I disapprove not only the evil spirit of the whole Address, but likewise the wretched adulation of almost every part of it. My wish and hope therefore is, that it will be rejected by the House, and that another dutiful, yet decent, manly address will be presented to the King, praying his Majesty that he would sheath the sword, prevent the further effusion of the blood of our fellow-subjects, adopt some mode of negociation with the General Congress, in compliance with their repeated petitions, and thereby restore peace and harmony to this distracted empire." (16)

Governor Johnstone spoke on the insufficiency of the present forces to carry this favourite point of Administration. He averred, that a general dissatisfaction prevailed amongst the King's troops already at Boston; and that three field-officers of the five regiments lately embarked at Cork, solicited leave to resign; of this he pledged himself to bring witness to the bar, and dared them to call for it.

General Conway defended the Americans with an unusual warmth of argument: He called for information from the Treasury Bench, what part of America we might deem our own: Asked whether Canada, whether Halifax, nay, whether Boston itself, owned at this time the superiority of the British arms?—He declared his conscience forbad his assent to the butchery of the Provincials; and therefore he firmly protested against the Address.

Lord George Germaine replied to him in favour of the Address, and consequently supported the measure of government; but threw out nothing new, except that he had received a letter from Gen. Burgoyne, who said, that notwithstanding the distresses and obstacles the King's troops met with, they were zealous and determined in defence of their country.

Col. Barre entered minutely into the consequences of the summer campaign, described the King's forces as on a wen, or little excrescence of land, blocked up within the walls of Boston, and the fleet not even master of the river in which it lies: He drew a conclusion, that if an army of 22,000 of our forces, with 20,000 Provincials and a fleet of 22 sail of the line, with more than as many frigates, were three years in subduing Canada, though compleated every spring, what little prospect could there be for 10,000 men to effect the conquest of all America. He told the Minister, that as he expected but little information from him, he would give him some: that he had received a letter from a Major Caldwell who was settled on a large estate in Canada, who assured him, that the Canadians were not by any means to be driven into the war; that he had tried the arts of persuasion in vain; that he assembled about 1200 of them together, who came with large sticks, but had concealed 400 fire-locks in the woods, which they were determined to make use of against the English, if they forced them to take either side: Col. Barre further added, that General Carleton and Lord Pitt, were within a quarter of an hour of falling into the hands of Johnny Herbert, a barber, who was now a Major in the Provincial service. He observed, that he and his friends were censured by the Ministry as the leaders of faction; that their conversation with each other was, which of them should go to the Tower first; but this they regarded not; oppose the King they could not wish to do, for their ancestors seated his family on the throne, but to carry their point against the present unfeeling Administration, he would readily go to the block.

Lord Barrington answered Governor Johnstone and Col. Barre, and denied the disaffection of the officers, &c. assured the House, that they would receive satisfactory accounts to the contrary in seven or eight days.

The Solicitor General likewise replied to Col. Barre, accused him of drawing false inferences from his own premises, entered with great spirit into the merit of the present vigorous measures (admitting we had lost all the places they would insinuate) in order to put us upon a proper footing to enter even upon a negociation with the Americans.

(1) See the Speech, pa. 867 (2) see address pa. 882 (3) see list of Grievances, pa. 971 (4) see indexes under Army British & Army of the United Colonies (5) see Pitt's Speech, pa. 103 Vol. I. (6) see Natural rights, pa. 1089 (7) see index under Post office

(8) see index under Journ. Country, Assembly, Representatives, Congress Continental, & Country, & army of the United Colonies. (9) True; see Independency, pa. 971. (10) see index, under Congress Continental (11) see index, under Army of the United Colonies (12) see pa. 714, & list pa. 818 (13) see Acts pa. 489 (14) see pa. 721 (15) see Acts pa. 682 (16) and petitions, pa. 656, 791. (17) see index, under Canada.

Remainder of the piece began in the first page of our last Paper.

AS to the third question, whether all things considered, it is not the indispensible duty of the united colonies of America *immediately* to form themselves into an independant constitution or a republic-state? I must pray those men of *Issachar*, the members of the honourable continental Congress, what have understanding of the times, to know what these colonies ought to do, to consider, whether the present time is not the proper nick of time for it; whether the concurring circumstances in divine providence don't make it a present duty for laying a foundation of the well-being of the colonies for many generations? Many things must be considered in order to come to a determination, particularly, whether these colonies are not broken off from the British empire by the imperious, tyrannical, and usurping claim of the British parliament, with the *royal assent* to it, of *supreme authority* over the colonies to make laws binding on them in all cases whatsoever; and by the grievous laws and illegal attacks made, and cruel exertions put forth, in consequence of said claim, which stab to the very heart the sacred compact between the King and the colonies, in which their allegiance to the King and union to the empire are founded?—It must also be considered whether, whilst the united colonies have been crying and praying to the King, as children to a father for redress of grievances, asking only for children's bread, the stipulated rights and privileges of Englishmen, they have not had, in return, a stone, a serpent, and a scorpion—their petitions refused, themselves declared rebels—armed ships and troops sent to kill, destroy—lay waste and spread desolation by fire and sword from one end of the colonies to the other? I must also be considered, whether there are not grounds to conclude, that the King is obstinately set and resolute, and the parliament determined to pour in troops in battle-array against the colonies next spring, 20, 30 or 50 000, for as many as they can procure of *Russians, Hanoverians* and *Irish Catholicks*, which, if they do, will be followed with much bloodshed, *for we will be free or die?*—Whether we ought not to prevent the effusion of human blood as much as may be? And if we should now enter into a republic state and declare our ports open for a free trade with every nation but that which is at war with us, whether the other nations will not, especially such as suffer by the operation of the grievous acts of the British parliament, cheerfully enter into an alliance with us for the sake of enjoying our trade, which shall put an effectual stop to the hostile proceedings of the British parliament against us?—It is true there are some movings in England,—the city of London speak well to the electors.—But what if they should proceed to instruct their representatives—remonstrate—and petition for a repeal of all the grievous acts, &c. &c. and all the towns, cities, &c. in England should follow their example; it must be considered whether in this case we should have the least reason to expect that the Parliament or the King would be moved to do any thing to the purpose, so long as a majority of the members are under the thumb of the ministry by virtue of ministerial pensions or bribes? Whether the ministers don't know that they will be immediately impeached, and their heads in danger if the parliament should redress the American grievances?—They know by experience that money answers all things, and that they can carry what point they please in the parliament by the force of it; and nothing there will put a stop to their measures and proceedings, but the *rousing of the British lion*—the people's rising and betaking themselves to arms; this would do the business!

It must therefore be considered whether we have any reasonable grounds to expect such an event will take place in the time of the present session of parliament? and though the rising of the people is the only probable expedient for preventing the destruction of the kingdom, have we not more grounds to fear that the ministry will by craft, falsehoods, and the force of money keep the people quiet and easy till the kingdom is destroyed, and the colonies too, if they continue to wait on them? What wait ye for! Is not every month's delay, to look to ourselves and to enter into such a state, as proposed, dangerous?

But if we should soon have intelligence of things in England taking such an unexpected turn as to set on foot a negotiation for accommodating matters between Great-Britain and the Colonies, I would, in that case, earnestly intreat the Colonists to take heed and beware of every plan that shall be proposed, to see if it be not calculated to weaken or break the present happy union of the colonies; or to preserve alive, some way, their claim of *supreme authority* over the colonies—as the proposal would, of dissolving the colony-states and uniting them all in one state with Great-Britain, with liberty to send but an inconsiderable number of representatives to the parliament of Great-Britain. As the King and parliament have broken us off from the British empire—drawn the sword offensively and shed much blood—destroyed our trade, fishery, and a number of our seaport towns, and put us to infinite trouble and expence; it is hoped these colonies have wisdom and justice enough for and in behalf of themselves not to sit down satisfied with only a repeal of the *grievous acts*, but insist upon reparation of the damage they have done us;—and if the colonies should ever think fit to enter into compact again with the King of England to become his subjects, by receiving royal charters from him, that they will take care to have the *right of chusing all their officers—of making all their laws and of disposing of all their own property and taxing themselves only, without being subject to the controul of any state or power on earth whatsoever, stipulated to them* in the most express terms.—As they have forced us to draw the sword in defence and make our appeal to heaven, God forbid that we should sheath it again, but on condition of enjoying the rights and privileges of men and of Englishmen free and clear of any controul of the British parliament. (3)

Jan. 1. 1776. JOHANNES IN EREMO.

LONDON.

October 28. Yesterday Lord Camden presented to the House of Lords, the following Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of London:

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled,

"*Sheweth*,

"THAT this Court having taken into its most serious consideration the present distressful situation of our fellow subjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the consequences of those coercive measures, which are pursuing against them—measures, that must (notwithstanding the great uncertainty of their success) eventually be productive of new and more burthensome taxes, the increase of an enormous national debt; & finally, we fear, the loss of the most valuable branch of our commerce, on which the existence of an infinite number of industrious manufacturers and mechanics entirely depends. (4)

"That his Majesty having been graciously pleased, in answer to a late humble and dutiful Address and Petition to the Throne, praying a cessation of hostilities with America for the purpose of obtaining time, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and lasting reconciliation with his Majesty's American Colonies, to declare that *he should abide by the sense of his Parliament*, this Court conceive it to be their indispensible duty, thus early in the session, in the most respectful manner, to apply to this Right Hon. House, that it will be pleased to adopt such measures for the healing of the present unhappy dissensions between the mother country and the colonies, as may be speedy, permanent, and honourable."

The petition to the House of Commons was in the same words.

The Duke of Grafton, on *Tuesday* in the Lords, to the astonishment of almost every body, (knowing what part his Grace formerly took) drew out his whole artillery against Administration,—he said, the part they were taking against America, was equally disgraceful to statesmen and Britons, as it was injurious to the rights of humanity;—that he trembled for the dismemberment of so great a part of our empire, which he had no doubt would be the end, if some speedy check was not given to the dreadful system of war;—that if Administration was determined to go on, all he could do would be to give them every opposition in his power, and that he would not be restrained from this on any consideration whatever—that he would make all kind of business, may even sickness itself bend to this duty, for that if his health would not otherwise permit it, he would be carried in a litter to the House.—Likewise the Bishop of Peterborough, in a strain suitable to the dignity of his profession, prefixed with great humanity the slaughter of human blood; he described the general ravages of war on the interests of society, and shewed more particularly how much more dreadful in its consequences such a war as the present, must be in bringing an misery and desolation to both parties. (6)

NEW-YORK. January 22.

Montreal, Dec. 2. "Last night Gen. Wooster received information by letters from Boucherville, that a plan was laid for cutting off the communication between Gen. Montgomery's army and our garrison, and at one stroke to destroy all the friends of the United Colonies;—that a magazine of arms, &c. was deposited with a Captain of the Militia, that the scheme was concerted, and to be conducted by St. Luc Lotorne who had a strong party in readiness to put it in execution.

"On this intelligence, Col. Ritzma, with a detachment of 100 men, among whom was part of my company, was ordered in quest of the principal persons mentioned in the information.—About ten o'clock at night, we embarked in three batteaux, crossed the river, and marched about 12 miles to Boucharville, where we surprised and took St. Luc Lacorne, his son in law, Major Campbell, and several others, whom we brot to General Wooster, who were ordered to La Prairie, in order to be sent down to one of the United Colonies.—I do not think the information was supported by sufficient evidence, but it was such as made it indispensable for the General to act as he did; and St Luc Lacorne was known to be a very dangerous person in Canada.—Our garrison is weak, but Gen. Wooster is taking the most prudent and spirited measures to put it in the best order possible.—I hope a full conviction of the very great importance of this place, and the necessity of a powerful army to defend the possession, in obtaining which, providence has favoured us in so remarkable a manner, will stimulate the United Colonies to send speedy and ample supplies of men, well fitted with every article necessary to that end; so, 20,000 men will secure the country against all attempts that may be made to retake it from them." (18)

NEWPORT, January 15.

Last Monday a schooner arrived in this harbour, supposed to be an express from Admiral Shuldham to Capt. Wallace, of the ship Rose; soon after her arrival, the Lieutenant of the Rose came ashore with a flag, and delivered 4 copies of the King's speech to the President of the Town-Council, of this town, which he said he delivered in behalf of his Majesty. (19)

The same afternoon the ship 3 sail, the bomb-brig, and one or two tenders, went up the river, and on Connanicut as they passed along, and in the evening fired on Warwick Neck, from whence they were answered with some field pieces and musketry, and then quitted. We hear they sent a shot or two thro' a house on Connanicut, and Mr. Benjamin Green's house at Warwick. They came down again on Thursday.

On Friday last, about noon, the whole ministerial fleet in the harbour, viz. the Glasgow, Rose, Swan, the bomb-brig, a large transport snow, one prize brig, and several tenders, came to sail and went up to Prudence-Island, where about 4 o'clock, P. M. they landed 200 men, who endeavoured to surround Capt. Pearce and 50 men stationed there, but he fought and retreated, in a masterly manner, having only two men slightly wounded; the marines and sailors then burnt 7 or 8 houses and barns, and retired to the ships. Capt. Pearce that night went off the island to procure a reinforcement; but hearing that Capt. Bartin was gone on with one company, made the best of his way back again. The next morning about 250 men landed from the ships, who were warmly engaged by Capt. Bartin's small company, who (being a quarter part of the enemy's number, were making a regular retreat, just as Capt. Pearce with his company made their appearance, coming over a hill; as soon as Capt. Pearce came on the enemy retreated to their ships. The number of the wounded, &c. killed and wounded is not certainly known; but those who saw the dead and wounded dragged and carried off, report that there must have been at least 24; one was found dead on the shore, and buried by the *American Regulars*, and another was made prisoner, so posed to be mortally wounded. The Americans had none killed, and but 4 wounded. (13)

Tho' the above fleet went after five sheep to load the same for Boston, we hear they got scarcely any, some say but 2, some say 4 or 5 sheep. It is pretty certain that the commander in chief of the marines was either killed or badly wounded, as he was carried off upon two rails.

Friday night while the bomb-brig lay off Prudence, the people and 5 other of her hands made their escape in the boat, and got safe to the Main. (14)

Last evening the men of war burnt 2 buildings on Patience, a small island close by Prudence.

One day last week Capt. Wallace sent ashore, by a gentleman who went on board the Rose by permission, a list of ships, which are to cruise on the American coast next Spring, viz. 5 of 50 guns, 2 of 44, 2 of 40, 10 of 32, 12 of 28, 4 of 20, 20 of 14, 2 bomb-ketches, and 2 hospital ship of 60 guns, in all 58 sail; so that there will be only 5 or 6 sail more than the number already on the coast. (15) But though these ships may destroy a few small towns along shore, the laws of nature forbid their penetrating the country; and we presume it is impossible for Great-Britain to find over half land forces enough to do it. (17)

Cambridge, January 25. 1776.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE.

(A) John Adams, Lexington. Wm. Adams, 3.

(B) John Bargman, Capt. David Breslin, John Blake, James Bowdoin, Esq; Middlebrough.

(C) Jonah Clark, Northford, John Cushing, Boston, Hezl Cook, Malden, Dr. John B. Cutting, Judge Cushing, Scituate, Elizabeth Chase, Milton.

(D) Thomas Davis, jun. Plymouth.

(F) Dr. Francis Fergus, James Freaney, John Fenno, Colravus Fellows, Newton.

(G) Benj. Guild, Wrentham, Nath. Green, Martin Gay, Boston.

(H) Jonathan Harvey, Waltham, Daniel Hitchcock, Genge Hutchinington, Joseph Hammett, Menotomy, Hannah Hill, Malden, Cafsar Hainer.

(J) Duncan Ingraham, Joseph Jewitt, Joseph Johnson.

(L) Cæsar Lorente.

(M) Charles Miller, Noah McClintock, Sergeant McCluskey, Wm. Mooers, Nantucket, James Minot, Concord, Hugh McLean, Milton, Mr. Mark.

(N) Andrew Newell, Capt. George Nagle 2.

(P) Jonathan Paine, Cape God.

(Q) Edmund Quincy, Stoughtonham.

(R) George Rapeles, Boston.

(S) Wm. Stone, Nahant, Hezekiah Smith, Jonathan Smith Capt. John Stanton, Woburn, 2. Aaron Stretton, Lexington.

(W) Sam. Weft, Needham, 2, ------ Wad. President Wallock, Dartmouth College.

(1) See Declaration of independency, pa. 971. & the confederacy, pa. 1046. (2) See index, under Congress Continental. (3) See declaratory Act, pa. 524. & list of Grievances, pa. 971. (4) See our Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. (5) See index under Petitions Addresses, Letters &c. (6) See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. petitioning of right, pa. 816. Bill of rights, pa. 1053. Vol. 2. & American rights, pa. 1059, 1228. (7) See see national Debt, page 79, Vol. 2. (14) See Pitt's Speech, pa. 403, Vol. 1. (15) see pa. 803. (16) See indexes, under Army British, & Army of the United Colonies. (17) See taking of Montreal page 847, 853. (18) See index, under Canada. (19) See Speech 867.

(4) See pa. 843. (5) See address, pa. 710, & Proclamation, pa. 840. (6) See indexes, under Men of War. (7) See indexes, under Troops. (8) See index under Fire. (9) pa. 357. (10) See cruis, pa. 740, &c. (11) See perfect, pa. 419. restraining Act, pa. 721. (12) See Sea Act, pa. 735. vol. 1. molasses Act, pa. 916. vol. 2. (13) See index, under Army of the United Colonies.

[N]-YORK, January 18.

[Ge]neral Montgomery, to General Carleton, [Ho]use, Quebec, December 6, 1775.

[Ha]nding the personal ill treatment I have received [no]twithstanding the cruelty you have shewn to the [pr]isoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity in[du]ce me to resource to this expedient, to save you from the [bl]ood which hangs over your wretched garrison. Give me [le]ave to tell you, that I am well acquainted with your situa[ti]on, extent of works, in their nature incapable of de[fe]nce with a motley crew of sailors, most of them our [ow]n citizens who wish to see us within their walls, a few [re]gular troops that call themselves soldiers; the improbability [of] the certain prospect of wanting every necessary of [li]fe, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice [the] minds of the Canadians; that it is with difficulty I [re]strain them, till my batteries are ready, from assaulting your [wo]rks, which would afford them the fairest opportunity of ample [ve]ngeance, and just retaliation.—Firing upon a Flag of Truce, [hi]therto unprecedented, even among Savages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my sentiments; however, I will at any rate acquit my conscience. Should you persist in an unwarrantable defence, the consequences be upon your own head. Beware of destroying stores of any sort, public or private, as you did at Montreal, for in the event, if you do, by Heavens, there shall be no mercy shewn."

The last accounts from Norfolk, were dated the 25th ultimo, when the Liverpool, with the Otter, Kingfisher, their tenders, and Lord Dunmore's ships the Elibeck and William, were lying before the town with springs on their cables. The Captain of the Liverpool had very *decently* demanded a supply of provisions, which was very *decently* refused by Colonels Howe and Woodford. The express says, that he heard cannon all day on Wednesday and Thursday, and supposes that that had occasioned a cannonade.—An incessant firing has been heard by many people from that quarter.

NEWBURY-PORT, Jan. 19

On Monday last a brigantine from Ireland, burthen about 90 tons, —— Enos, master, owned by Lewis Gray, an enemy to the rights of America, laden with provisions for the use of the ministerial army at Boston, was taken and brought into this town, the particulars of her cargo are as follow:—29 tierces, 18 barrels and 31 half-barrels of beef; 150 firkins and 72 casks of butter; 64 firkins, 1 barrel and 10 half-barrels of tongues; 10 puncheons of claret wine; 1 tierce, 31 barrels and 9 half-barrels of beef pork; 8 puncheons of oats, 2 firkins of lard, 19 kegs of tripe, 2 casks of peas, and 109 hampers of potatoes. (3)

Likewise, on the same evening, a ship from London, burthen about 200 tons, —— Bowie, master, owned at London, out 12 weeks, with the following articles on board, intended for the same use as the brig's cargo, viz. 52 Chaldron of coals, 86 butts and 30 hogsheads of porter, 20 hogsheads of vinegar, 16 hogsheads of sour krout, and 23 live hogs. (3)

In the above Brig came passengers, Mr. John Gray, son to Harrison Gray, Esq; of Boston, and a regular Officer, who, together with the Captain, were yesterday sent to Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, January 25.

By a letter from Montreal, dated January 6th, 1776, we learn, that General Montgomery made an attack upon the city of Quebec between the hours of four and six in the morning of the 31st of December, which, notwithstanding its being bold and resolute, by some means or other proved not successful. The letter does not mention how the attack was made; but it is probable that about 500 of our troops entered the city, but were overpowered by numbers and heavy cannon. The brave General Montgomery, his Aid de Camp McPherson, and Captains Cheeseman and Hendrick of the rifle men, two or three Subaltern officers, and between 60 and 80 privates, the number uncertain, fell in this action, and near 300 officers and soldiers taken prisoners, among whom were Lieut. Col. Green, Major Bigelow, Major Meigs, and a number of Captains and Inferior Officers. Col. Arnold succeeded in his attempt in forcing possession of the Lower Town, but was wounded in the leg, in the beginning of the action, and Major Ogden in the shoulder, and carried to the General Hospital. In all probability the action was desperate and a great number of the enemy killed. General Wooster, from Montreal, and Col. Warner from the Green Mountains, and a great number of Recruits from Albany and the western towns, it is said, are marching to their assistance. & see pa. 886.

We are told that our army before Quebec, when the attack was made, did not consist of above 1200 men.

We have heard nothing from Quebec since the above intelligence, which came by express last week. Great numbers of men from the western parts of this colony, New-York, &c. are, it is said, on their march for Canada.

Last Saturday a vessel, filled with our distressed brethren of Boston, put off from that place, and landed her passengers at Chelsea, among whom were Capt. Andrew Symmes and Capt. John Dean. It is said a considerable number more were soon to follow.

Last Friday General Clinton, with a considerable number of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, sailed from Boston, and were supposed to be bound to Virginia.

We hear that the enemy, the evening on which our troops set the houses at Charlestown, were entertaining themselves at an exhibition of a Play, which they called the Blockade of Boston; in the midst of which a person appeared before the audience, and with great earnestness, declared that the Yankees were attacking Bunker's-Hill. (5) The deluded wretches, at first, took this to be merely farcical, and intended as a part of their diversion; but soon convinced that the actor meant to represent a solemn reality, the whole assembly left the house in confusion, and scampered off with great precipitation.

Since our last we have had several deserters from the enemy.—One of them, stationed at Charlestown Mills, stitched his companion over the dam, and then run for Cobble-Hill.

We are informed, that Mr. Nathaniel Felt, of Salem, within a few days past, has produced, from only three yards of earth, which he took from under an old house, EIGHTEEN POUNDS and THREE QUARTERS OF A POUND of GOOD NITRE or SALT PETRE. (6)

Last Thursday one of our cruizers, commanded by Capt. Mascall, carried into Cape-Ann a ship of about 250 tons. She was from Lynn Haven, in England, bound to Boston, and had on board, besides other valuable articles, 1500 blankets, 300 bolts of Osnaburgs, 100 casks of oatmeal, a large number of shoes, and a quantity of coal. (3)

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the West-India, to his friend in Falmouth, Casco-Bay.

"We are anxious—very anxious, to hear from you.—Don't think because we know little, we care little about you; for tho' you have here many enemies, you have also many staunch friends, who, though living in a land where slavery is not only tolerated, but productive of the greatest wealth and influence to the masters and proprietors, yet retain such a love of freedom, as openly to defend her cause, and with zeal and warmth side with the Americans in their present glorious struggle, for the restoration of such of their natural and stipulated liberties as have been wrested from them; and the preservation of such as yet remain. The conquest of America by all the troops Britain has or can send from her island, appears to me the most idle and chimerical plan ever adopted by a minister, with less than half Lord North's abilities. I can't help thinking the ministry, ere this, must be convinced that Americans not only can, but will fight; and in order to enforce the present measures, a much greater force than they have or can send, will be necessary; and therefore be induced to propose some method of accommodation not unworthy AMERICANS to accede to.—That you will finally succeed, I not only hope, but believe."

On the 26th inst. the Rev. Mr. JOSEPH HAVEN was ordained to the pastoral office at Rochester in New Hampshire; on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Haven of Dedham preached an excellent sermon from 2 Tim. ii. 2. The other parts of the solemnity were performed by the Reverend Messrs. Porter of New-Durham, Foster and Merriam of Berwick, and Belknap of Dover.

Died in this town, last Thursday, Mr. BENJAMIN JACKSON, late of Boston.——At Marlborough Mrs. Elizabeth Loring, formerly of Boston.——At Andover, Col. James Frye, aged 64.

On the 20th of December last, died at Northampton, in the 31st year of his age, the Rev. Mr. JOHN HUNT, pastor of the old South church in Boston. He was a gentleman of distinguished abilities, and the public was led to raised expectations of his singular usefulness; his death is lamented as an inestimable loss, not only to his own congregation, but to his country. His natural good sense and amiable disposition, improved by a learned education; his singular modesty and candour; his undissembled piety; his shining talents as a preacher, endeared him to his acquaintance, and rendered him eminently the hope of these churches. As a gentleman and a scholar, as a Christian and a minister, he was deservedly in high esteem among all that knew him. In his ministerial capacity he was singularly eminent: his knowledge and judgment in Christian theology was uncommon to one of his years. He received abundantly with the sacred scriptures as the principal source of a minister's knowledge: he had been most solicitously inquisitive concerning the real divinity of the gospel, and the doctrines he saw it contained—the character and dispensation of God toward mankind—and the true ground of a sinner's hope. Having gained satisfaction to his own mind as to these things, and embraced the gospel as divinely true, and the sovereign, only relief of his own spirit, he devoted himself to study and preach it to others.

He entered into the ministry from principles of conscience, but with much diffidence and much self-denial—his natural disposition inclining him to a more active course—and well knowing that a sedentary, studious life was unfriendly to his health—yet preferring this to a much more lucrative business which offered itself to his choice in competition with it.

He began to preach, in the year 1769, with uncommon applause; and his reputation as a preacher did not abate by length of time, but rather increased as long as he lived.

Providence, after some time, opened a way for his settlement at Boston, Sept. 25. 1771, where till the fatal 19th of April last, his public services were continued with very singular approbation and acceptance.

His discourses were rational, judicious and instructive—enriched with a remarkable copiousness and propriety of sentiment & language—adorned with a singular variety and noble turn of thought;—enlivened by a manly, animated, delicate stile—recommended by a delivery peculiarly grave, deliberate and emphatical, with a pathos and energy becoming the pulpit, and calculated to give every idea he meant to convey, its full weight upon the mind. He had a fruitful invention, and a singular dexterity in chusing metaphors, and contrasting his ideas and expression so as to engage the hearer's a bright and beautiful imagery appeared in all his compositions. As a preacher he shone among those of the first rank. In prayer he was peculiarly copious, grave and solemn, with an unusual variety, novelty and pertinency of sentiment and expression.

He loved and he preached the peculiar doctrines of the gospel, as they were understood by the fathers of this country, yet with a most agreeable openness and candour of mind. The doctrine of redemption, through a Mediator and atoning sacrifice, he was particularly attached to, and dwelt much upon in the course of his life; and it was the hope and comfort of his heart in death. His health had long been tender, and his constitution hectical: a sedentary life and the fatigues of study and public services at length prevailed to throw him into an incurable Consumption, of which he died. He felt the approaches of this disorder in the course of the summer, and well knew where it would end: his attention was exceedingly arrested by the prospect of giving up his great account: his mind was at first oppress'd with darkness, which was gradually dispelled by the hope of the gospel, till he gained a good degree of rest and satisfaction in his own spirit; and for many weeks before his death, he lived in comfortable hopes of being with Christ, which is far better. His bereaved congregation will feel, from his death, a painful addition to the griefs of their broken, dispersed state, as sheep without a shepherd.

His funeral was attended December 22. after a sermon suitable to the occasion, from Job xiv. 19.—Thou destroyest the hope of man.

Died at Ipswich, Mrs. MARGARET ANDREWS, the wife of Capt. John Andrews of Boston. She left her distressed town about the beginning of May; from which time she languished under that most painful and distressing malady, a cancer in her breast; only one daughter with her; her husband in Boston. In this affecting situation, she was a shining example of Christian fortitude and resignation; and more and more so, as the incurable disorder gained upon her, till it overcame her nature.

"The *feint* foeman'd le, but the *woman* dy'd."

Ipswich, Dec 23. 1775. Last Tuesday evening died suddenly of an asthmatic complaint, and yesterday was decently interred the remains of, Dr. BENJAMIN FOSTER. He seemed to be one of those geniuses designed by nature for the practice of the medical art. In this employment he signalized himself by his uncommon success, for upwards of fifty years. In consequence of his extensive skill in *Botany*, he made use chiefly of the Materia Medica of our own climate. He had a comprehensive understanding of the animal economy; and had not only a thorough knowledge of the causes, diagnosticks, and prognosticks of a distemper, and could very accurately distinguish one disease from another; but was also most ready in his application of the most favorable and proper remedies; so that he was at once a most skilful, able, and successful physician; and the many feeble and infirm subjects for visits and the neighbouring towns must sincerely lament his loss. He was upwards of 70 years of age.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by S. and E. HALL, in Cambridge; B. EDES, in Watertown; and I. THOMAS, in Worcester,——

Low's & Stearns's

ALMANACKS,

For 1776.

County of Suffolk, January 22, 1776.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended a court for the Probate of Wills, &c. shall be held at Dedham, in the said county, at the public house kept by Mr. Woodward, on the first Monday of February next, and if that day should not be sufficient, on the day following, and the like in each of the following months, until public notice is given to the contrary.

Good neat WINES, by the pipe or hogshead, to be sold by JOHN DERBY, at Salem.

FOUND in Woborn, a sum of MONEY, in bills. The owner by applying to Samuel Swan, in Colonel Read's regiment on Winter-hill, describing the same and paying charges, may have it again.

LOST last Thursday night, at Medford, a short crimson broad cloth CLOAK. The person who it will much oblige the owner by leaving it at the hou Hall, Jun. at the upper part of Medford.

TAKEN up by Ammi Cutter of my, aged STEER, 2 years old. The owner, by ap Cutter, and paying charges, may have him again.

A wet nurse is wanted, to take a suckle, Inquire of the printers.

WANTED, a lad about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the barber's trade.

To be sold cheap for cash, by

CARTWRIGHT & JARVIS,

Near the Blue Anchor, in Cambridge,

Choice Lisbon lemons, Malaga wines, fresh raisins, Philadelphia flour, salt, loaf sugar, Jamaica sugar, treacle, West-India and New-England rum.

At the same place may be had,

Broad cloths of various colours and qualities, serges, shalloons, tamies, cambleta, thicksets, velvits, velveretts, hosery, &c.——Turkey Rhubarb, English steel; a small assortment of brasiery and saddlery wares, on as easy terms as can be purchased at, within 30 miles of the camp.

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM ALLEN,

At his store in Cambridge, adjoining Messrs. Bird and Payson's, and next door to John Winthrop, Esq's.

West-India Rum by the hogshead or barrel, brown sugar by the cwt. a few cases of excellent Holland gin, a few half anchors of best French brandy, alspice and pepper by the dozen or single pound, Spanish indigo, a quantity of butter's fust, also an assortment of English goods, suitable for the fall.

To be sold at Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN's house in Ipswich-Hamlet, near the meeting-house,

Choice Lisbon WINES and LEMMONS.

For the prices, inquire of said Brown.

Whereas Jonathan Silly, Jacob Fowler, and Jacob Haskell of Brimfield, inlisted under me the subscriber, some time past, and have not joined my company. It is desired they would immediately repair to their quarters at Charlestown camp, No. 3, otherwise they may depend on being punished as deserters.

THEODORE BLISS, Captain.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Joseph Newhall, late of Lynn, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to Ruth Newhall, administratrix, or to Deacon Daniel Mansfield of said Lynn, attorney, in order for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment.

Lynn, Jan. 23. 1776.

TAKEN out of the pasture of the Rev. Mr. Thatcher of Malden, in the night of the 5th of November, a HORSE of a dark brown colour, his mane and tail black, and something long, paces and trots, and carries himself well, he has uncommon flat hoofs, very stocky built, but not still, he has several white spots about the bigness of a person's thumb between his hip bone and flank, either on the right side or left, about 11 years old. Whoever will take up said horse and give information to the Rev. Mr. Thatcher of Malden, Mr. Caleb Toppan in Cambridge, or to me the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

BULKELEY EMERSON.

Newbury-Port, January 22, 1776.

TAKEN up, January 23, a dark chestnut MARE. The owner, by applying to Ebenezer Wyeth in Cambridge, proving his property & paying charges, may have her again.

Wanted to purchase,

A FARM, containing about 60 or 70 acres, with a wood lot thereto, a decent house and barn, well watered, &c. Any person having such an one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser, provided the terms are agreeable, by inquiring of the printers.——N. B. If it is 30 or 40 miles from Cambridge it will suit best.

TAKEN up on Wednesday 27th ult. a stray black HORSE. The owner by applying to Benjamin Loring, inholder in Roxbury, proving his property and paying charges may have him again.

STRAYED or stolen from Charlestown, the night of the 22d instant, a sorrel horse, 14 hands high, paces and trots, touch'd back, 3 white feet, 4 years old past, with a white blaze in his face. Whoever will take up and return said horse shall receive two dollars reward, and necessary charges paid by

Prospect Hill, Dec 30, 1775. PETER PHILLIPS.

STRAYED or stolen from Winter-hill, the 3d instant, a dark red MARE, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, has a star in her forehead, some white spots on her back, and is very poor. Whoever has taken up said Mare, and will return her to Gideon Batcheldor, on said hill, shall receive a handsome reward for their trouble, by WILLIAM WOODBERRY.

This may serve to acquaint Capt. William Hunter, late commander of the brig Gaspey, taken near St. John's, that his daughter continues with the same person he left her in care of, when in Boston; likewise the said person has taken up two letters directed to him, dated London, May 2, one signed by Wm. Hunter, the other by Albert Ionen. If the said Capt. Hunter should have an opportunity to write 'tis desired he would direct his letter to the post-office at Cambridge.

(1) See indexes, under Town, County, Assembly, Representatives, Congress, Continental & Provincial, riots, resolves, vessels of the Country, & Army of the United Colonies, &c. (8) Battle at Lexington, pa. 728, &c

continued from p. 878

In COUNCIL, December 27, 1775.

WHEREAS many accounts against this Colony are exhibited by innholders and others, without any charge of the particular articles which would justify the foot of the accounts.

Therefore *Resolved*, That all accounts exhibited against this Colony in future, by innholders or others, shall particularly specify the several articles, and charges thereof, which may collectively make up the foot of such accounts; and no others will be received. And that this Resolve be published in Watertown, Cambridge, and Worcester news-papers, for three weeks successively, next after the date hereof. Sent down for concurrence,

Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'ry.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, January 3.

Read and concurred,

William Cooper, Speaker, P. T.

Consented to by the major part of the Council.

A true copy, Attest. Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'ry.

ALL Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, belonging to any of the Regiments or Corps of the Army of the United Colonies, under the immediate Command of his Excellency General WASHINGTON, who are absent upon Furlough, Recruiting, or by Permission of their commanding Officers, are to join their respective Regiments by the first Day of February next. If any Officer neglects to pay due Obedience to this Order, he will be immediately cashiered; and any non-commissioned Officers, or Soldiers offending therein, will be tried and punished as Deserters.

By His EXCELLENCY's Command,

HORATIO GATES, Adjutant-General.

Head Quarters at Cambridge, Jan. 11, 1776.

A TRUNK OF LINNEN LOST.

THE latter End of May last, a TRUNK, containing Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, and sundry other Articles, was carried from Boston, in a Vessel to Marblehead, and there taken away by some Person unknown.

No Enquiry has been made till now, because it was supposed to have been put (by Mistake) on board Capt. Calahan, bound for London, but it is now certain it never was.

There were Goods brought for several People in the same Vessel, some of which went to the Eastward by Water, and 'tis probable this Trunk might go that Way.

If the Person possest of it, will send Word to the Subscriber, it will be kindly received, but if it is detained with Design to defraud him, and any Person will give Information, that the Trunk and its Contents may be recovered and the Thief brought to Justice, they shall receive a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, with Thanks.

JOSEPH BARRELL.

N. B. Some of the Linnen was mark't I A. B and some I H. If any such Articles have been offered for Sale since May, by suspicious Persons, it is desired Information may be given.

Waltham, January 8th, 1776.

TAUNTON, December 22, 1775

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the court of General Sessions of the Peace for the county of Bristol, stands adjourned to the fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1776, at which time licenses to retailers and innholders will be granted. Attest. SAM. FALES, Cler. Pac.

WHEREAS some evil minded person or persons, did on the 30th day of December last, steal and carry away from the subscriber, between two and three hundred pounds lawful money, emitted by the colony of New Hampshire, in bills of the following denominations, viz. 40s. 30s. 15s. 10s. and 5s. Signed by Nicholas Gilman, Esq; receiver-general. The bills taken away, are numbered from 2771 to 2825. Said money was taken from out of the house of Benjamin Hall, Esq; in Medford. —— Whoever will discover the person or persons, guilty of the above offence, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid, by SAM'L HOBART, *Paymaster*

Medford, Jan. 25, 1776. for the colony of N. Hampshire.

N. B. All persons are desired to take notice of the particulars numbers of paper bills, emitted by that colony, that may be offered in payment, and secure those numbered as aforesaid.

TAUNTON, 13th January, 1776.

NATHANIEL BIRD,

(On the neck of land)---Has for Sale,

Neat silver watches, china cups and saucers, bowls, &c.---Queen's ware, white ditto, cups and saucers, bowls, tea pots, &c.---Wine & beaker glasses, looking glasses of all sizes, women's English shoes and clogs, ditto soles, writing paper, imperial and demy fine ditto, record & account books, cartridge paper, wafers, wax, English quills, letter cases, rich ditto, sea skin & other pocket-books, spectacles, women's winter stuffs, shalloons, green & blue superfine broad-cloths, ballandine silks, blue pelong, capuchin silks, black taffeta, buck gloves, women's silk gloves & mitts, men's plain and ribb'd stockings, yarn ditto, fulled ditto, cambrick, lawn, thread, tapes, binding, thimbles, etuwels & canvas, buckrams, knives and forks. BOOKS---(a great collection) on law, physic, divinity and history; school ditto, latin; spelling-books, bibles, testaments, primers, Dilworth's pretty lessons, &c. for children, plays, song books, paper hangings, rich mezzotinto pictures in frames, ditto in sheets, a neat telescope, pocket ditto, English garden seeds, hemp ditto, and many more articles.

DESERTED from Capt. Simon Steven's company, in Col. Sargent's regiment, John Morrison, an Irishman, who the summer past belonged to Col. Bridge's regiment; and Anthony Oliver, a young man lately from Boston, 5 feet 6 inches high, a thin spare person, had on green cloaths; it is suspected he is in Roxbury. Whoever will take up and secure said deserters, so that Capt. Stevens may have them, shall have two dollars reward and charges paid by me, JOSEPH VERRIEUL, Sergeant.

New GLASS WINDOWS

To be sold by JOHN JENKS, at his shop on the corner leading down to Prison-Hill; also

A few casks Malaga Wine and new Raisins.

Cambridge, January, 1776.

To be sold by ABEL FOX,

At the store of JOHN WHITE, jun. in SALEM,

Good St. Croix RUM and SUGAR.

To be sold at the brick store, belonging to Joseph Blaney, Esq; near the town-house, SALEM,

BLUBBER by the barrel.

To be SOLD,

The remaining time of a lease on the house and premises wherein the subscribers live in Cambridge, with beds, bedding, house and kitchen furniture, all their stock of liquors, &c. Any person desirous of treating for the same may apply at said house to BROWN & BACKHOUSE.

N. B. The said Brown and Backhouse request the favour of all persons indebted to them to discharge their respective accounts as soon as possible.

LOST near the parade of Col. Patterson's regiment, a silver WATCH, with a small wire chain, a pinchbeck seal and key. Whoever shall find said watch & deliver it to the Printers at Cambridge, or the subscriber, shall have a dollars reward by DAVID NOBLE, Capt. in Col. Patterson's reg.

FOUND in Malden, last Saturday, a Pocket Book, containing a sum of money and sundry papers. The owner, by applying to Capt. Oliver, in Col. Read's regiment on Winter-Hill, describing the same, and paying charges, may have it again.

January 13, 1776.

Cake BLACK BALL and POMATUM, made and sold by JOHN CROSBY, by wholesale and retail, at his shop next door to the sign of the Punch-Bowl, in Brookline.

Cash given for Bees-Wax and old Brass, by said Crosby. Also Rags taken in for the paper mills.

TAKEN up by Jonathan Robins in Capt. Mann's company, in Col. Read's regiment, a brown HORSE, no artificial mark, about 12 hands and a half high. The owner may have him again, paying charges. Said horse is at New-Ipswich in New-Hampshire. Winter-Hill, Jan. 4, 1776.

NOW OPENING *for sale*, at the sign of the Blue Anchor in Cambridge, a general assortment of Merchandize, consisting of the following articles,

Blue, pink and blue, brown, black, white, drab, superfine, fine and coarse broad cloth; double mill'd drabs, suitable for great coats; blue and brown ratteens, claret and gray Bath coating; scarlet, blue, and brown shalloons, durants and tammies, milled and other woolen and worsted hose and mittens, cambricks and lawns, cotton denim, worsted and hair plush, silk breeches patterns, flower'd and spotted gauzes, an assortment of ribbons, fine and knee buckles, pen and jack knives, paisans, crapes, camblets, &c. &c.---Political disquisitions, journal of the congress, and other books; neat silver mounted hangers, buckskin breeches, and colour'd ditto, and breeches suitable for boys from 5 to 12 years of age and upwards. Those who design to be purchasers are desired to call in a few days, or they may be disappointed. January 15 1776.

ISAAC WHITE, from Boston,

BEGS leave to acquaint his customers and others, that he carries on his works at SALEM, at the head of Capt. Derby's wharf, as usual; and also at Jamaica plain in ROXBURY, where may be had the best of dipt tallow CANDLES, at half a pistareen per pound by the box; also tallow by the barrel.

LOST last Monday, between Roxbury camp and Col. Doty's in Stoughton, a leather POCKET-BOOK, stamped on the side of the book Constantinople, containing three bills, two forty shilling bills, and one eleven shilling bill. Whoever has or may receive intelligence concerning the same, and will give information to Capt. Isaac Wood in Roxbury, or to me the subscriber, so that I may have it again, shall have six shillings reward, by me, EZRA HARLOW.

Middleborough, January 2. 1776.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Just opened, a general assortment of Medicines, almost every article in the apothecary way, amongst which are,

Apothecary pots, draws, mortars, gally pots, phials, lancets, sundry instruments, &c. Gentlemen practitioners, as well as others, may be supplied. Sold at Mr. Fenno's tavern, at the sign of the Grapes, opposite to Capt. Page in Danvers, about 3 miles from Salem.

N. B. Any gentleman who has a mind to purchase the whole shall have them at a reasonable advance.

DESERTED from Capt. John Wiley's company in Col. Sargent's regiment, a soldier named Samuel Barron Cliph, about 6 feet high, light complection, short hair, thin faced, stoops forward as he walks, had on when he deserted, a buff cap, light colour'd coat, and had a quantity of stockings and shirts, drawn from the continental store. Whoever will bring him to the regiment at Inman's farm in Cambridge, shall have 4 dollars reward, by me,

January 10. 1776. ALDRICH WILEY, Ensign.

LOST on Saturday morning 6th instant, on the road between Cambridge and Roxbury, a HANGER, with a green handle, mounted with brass, and the letters E. E. in a cypher marked on the scabbard. If the person who has found it will leave it with Mr. Brown, Innholder in Cambridge, he shall receive two dollars for his trouble in taking it up, and all charges paid.

JOHN BEANE

Respectfully acquaints the public he has for sale at his store at BEDFORD in DARTMOUTH, by wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz.

Philadelphia flour, raisins, cocoa, pepper, pimento, copperas, brown sugar, rum, molasses, Geneva in cases, English steel, Venice steel. A general assortment of English, Scotch and India goods. A small box of Turkey Rhubarb.

LEFT on the seat of a necessary house, belonging to the Free-Mason's arms tavern in Cambridge, on the 4th instant, a silver WATCH, china face, nine days, maker's name Moses Peck. Whoever has taken up the same and will leave it at Messrs. Halls' printing-office, shall receive a reward of two dollars. ——N. B. The watch was left at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To be SOLD,

The whole stock in trade of an Apothecary, consisting of a very good assortment, with the shop furniture, and every utensil for carrying on the apothecary business. They will be sold for the cash only. Inquire of the printers.

To the PUBLIC.

THE committee appointed by the general assembly of this colony to collect the proper evidences of the hostilities committed and damages done by the ministerial army and navy since the port bill's taking place; hereby acquaint the public that they have forwarded letters to the Selectmen and Committees of Correspondence of such towns as have been most exposed to the depredations of the enemy, requesting of them that a full and well attested account of the hostilities committed in their several towns might be transmitted to JOSEPH PALMER, Esq; at Watertown, with all possible dispatch: And left any of those letters may have miscarried, or any town in this colony, wherein loss has been sustained, omitted---the Selectmen and Committees of Correspondence of all such towns, are desired to collect the accounts of those losses as soon as possible, with proper evidence of the facts, and transmit the same as before directed.

Watertown, Dec. 26, 1775. WILLIAM COOPER, per order.

FOUND, last week, a silver Watch. Inquire of the Printers hereof.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY from Col. Jonathan Moulton of Hampton in the colony of New Hampshire, in October last, a negro boy named Cato, about 18 years old, and about 5 feet and an half high, or something more; a mere likely, straight limb'd, well built and active a boy is seldom to be seen, and plays well on a fife; he is very apt to trowl, or knit his brows, and has had the small-pox by inoculation, which he shows but little in his face, but the place on his arm where he was inoculated is plain to be discovered. Since he ran away he was taken up at Durham, and in conveying him to his master he made his escape; since that he was at head quarters, and offered to inlist, but not meeting with success, he went from thence to Lexington, where he offered his service to Mr. John Buckman, innholder in that town, and called himself Elijah Bartlet, and said that he was free born; Mr. Buckman suspecting him to be a runaway, which the boy perceiving, he stopped but a few days, and went off privately, which was some time in November last, and his master has had no intelligence of him since. He had on when he went away, a blue duffel round jacket, with cuff, and without lining, a blue long jacket, both almost new, and a pair of leather breeches, and carried with him 3 check shirts, 2 of which were cotton & woolen, and the other linen, with large checks, &c. but is appears he has exchanged some of his outside cloaths for other of another colour.

Whoever will take him said runaway and convey him to his master, or secure him in any of the colony gaols, so that his master can have him again, shall have fifteen dollars, and all necessary charges paid by JONA. MOULTON.

Hampton, January 1, 1776.

N. B. As the boy was born at New-York, and from some other reasons it's likely he is there making his way; but it's more likely he will offer himself to work by the month as usual in some part of the colony of Massachusetts-Bay or Connecticut, and whoever may have the opportunity of taking up said runaway is cautioned to take particular care lest he make his escape again, as he is so artful and cunning a boy.

To be sold by JOHN SAWYER,

At his store in Haverhill,

Good RAISINS by the cask; also good sweet OYL; with a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

To be SOLD on reasonable terms,

A neat house, with a shop, almost new, and about an acre and an half of good land, just 3 miles from Harvard college, on the great road, in a good place for business, very pleasantly situated, with a small barn near the house, lately built; a very convenient garden spot, with a fine nursery of excellent fruit trees, viz. peaches, cherries, pears, apples, &c. For further particulars, inquire of the printers.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the shop of me the subscriber, a silver WATCH, name William Hewood, London, No. 2120, with a china dial plate, and a steel swivel chain. Whoever will bring said watch to my shop, opposite the meeting-house, shall receive the above reward, paid by *Gawen Brown*, jun.

N. B. Watchmakers, silver smiths and others, are desired to take particular notice of the name and number of the watches brought them for sale, or to be valued.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by the death of LEVI WILLARD, late of Lancaster, in the colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, Esq; the company of WILLARD & WARD, in said Lancaster, was dissolved, that a speedy settlement of the company affairs and the estate of the said Levi is necessary; wherefore all persons indebted to either are desired forthwith to make payment to me the subscriber, surviving partner, and attorney to Mrs. Katharine Willard, executrix of the last will and testament of the said Levi, that those by all claims on said company and estate may be immediately discharged. SAMUEL WARD.

Lancaster, December 29, 1775.

SEBRING,

Saddler and cap-maker from London, at the White Horse in Providence, makes all sorts of Saddles, with proper furniture to them, in the most fashionable manner, viz.

Gentlemen's hogskin full welted SADDLES, shafton saddles, Pembroke saddles, doe-skin saddles, king's hunters, demy peaks, breasted peaks, the very newest double bound saddle cloths, holsters, half covers, velvet jockey caps, leather caps, portmanteaus, saddle bags of all sorts, London collars, Double collars, false collars, saddle boards, bolsters; Weymouth, pelham bridles of all kinds & sizes, martingales, shoe boys, and the very neat sword belts, boot garters, with every other article in the saddlery way, on the lowest terms. Any gentlemen wanting any of the above articles may depend on being served with the greatest punctuality and dispatch, by directing a few lines to the subscriber in Providence. All favours gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant, JOHN SEBRING.

N. B. Muffetees, boot garters and sword belts, to be sold at Mr. William Allen's, near the Anchor in Cambridge.

ALL persons indebted to, or having any demands on the estate of the Rev. JOHN CHIPMAN, late of Beverly, deceased, are again requested to settle them with BENJAMIN JONES, Esq; of Beverly, or JOSEPH CHIPMAN of Salem, Executors.

N. B. Those persons that have books in their keeping belonging to the library of the deceased, are requested to return them to the executors.

DESERTED from the continental army, Joseph Moor and Isaac Sylvester, both of Capt. Bostwick's company, Col. Webb's regiment. Said Moor is of a light complexion, had on when he went away a light school'd surtout, about five feet 10 inches high, and had been in the regular service. Said Sylvester is about 5 feet 4 inches high, has red hair and very poorly clothed. Whoever will take up said soldiers shall receive two dollars reward for each, and all necessary charges paid by

ISAAC BOSTWICK, Cap.

& See index, under Army of the United Colonies. & Page 870, with the references.